S68 45-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

INSIDE

Current Labor Force Situation.....1
Nonagricultural Jobs.....2-4
Hours and Earnings.....5-6
Unemployment Compensation.....7
County Data.....8
Pennsylvania's Labor Markets.....9
Pennsylvania's Service Delivery Areas.....10

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness rose in October,as the statewide rate of unemployment moved up to 6.1 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 5.5 percent in September.
- Nonfarm jobs increased by 18,100 in October to a total of 5,165,300. However, this was 4,000 less than in October 1989.
- Production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries recorded their highest average weekly earnings ever in September.
- The numer of initial claims and weeks claimed fell from August to September. This was in line with the typical seasonal occurrence.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates were higher in sixty-six of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties during September.
- Twelve of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in September than they did in August.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

ISSUED: NOVEMBER 1990

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis
is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider	(717)771-1272	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence, Greene
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR OCTOBER 1990

Joblessness in the Commonwealth rose in October as a weakening economy failed to generate new jobs for a rising labor force. October's employment gain was minimal while the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment climbed from 5.5 percent in September to 6.1 percent in October. The nationwide rate in October was unchanged from September's 5.7 percent.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show October's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,535,000, up 4,000 from September. Although employment hit an all-time high in March of this year, it fell through the summer and has shown only sluggish growth in September and October. This is no doubt a reflection of a weaker national economy which is affecting the Northeast much more than other regions of the country. October's employment in Pennsylvania was 5,000 above October a year ago, 84,000 above two years ago, and 94,000 above three years ago.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

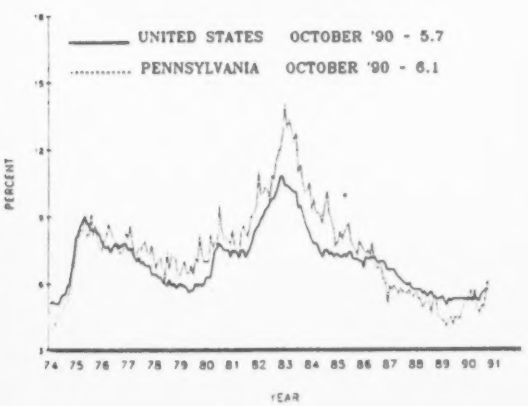


TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	OCT. 1990	SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,897	5,850	5,803	47	94
Employment	5,535	5,531	5,530	4	5
Unemployment	362	319	273	43	89
Rate of Unemployment (%)	6.1	5.5	4.7	0.6	1.4
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,897	5,858	5,817	39	80
Employment	5,550	5,561	5,560	-11	-10
Unemployment	346	297	257	49	89
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.9	5.1	4.4	0.8	1.5

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, also rose in October as workers continued to enter the labor force but were unable to find jobs due to the sluggish job growth. Joblessness was up 43,000 in October, reaching a total of 362,000. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment, up from 5.5 percent in September to 6.1 percent in October, was the highest rate since November 1986 when it was 6.2 percent. Further comparison shows that the rate was up from 4.7 percent in October last year, 5.4 percent two years ago, and 5.7 percent three years ago.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 5.5 percent rate of unemployment in September ranked fourth, up substantially from seventh in September. Only Florida at 6.2 percent, Massachusetts at 6.3 percent and Michigan at 7.4 percent were higher. Nine states, including Pennsylvania, had rate increases over the month and two had decreases.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	OCT. 1990 AP/	SEPT. 1990 P/	AUG. 1990	SEPT. 1989	NET CHANGE TO SEPT. 1990 FROM: AUG. 1990	SEPT.. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5167.0	5148.9	5119.3	5136.5	29.6	12.4
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1297.1	1306.8	1315.1	1327.8	-8.3	-21.0
MINING	26.8	27.5	27.2	27.9	0.3	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION	247.4	249.2	252.8	252.1	-3.6	-2.9
MANUFACTURING	1022.9	1030.1	1035.1	1047.8	-5.0	-17.7
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	578.5	581.8	586.1	595.7	-4.3	-13.9
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		32.2	32.9	33.5	-0.7	-1.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		19.7	19.8	21.3	-0.1	-1.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.1	47.9	47.5	-0.8	-0.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		90.8	92.0	90.8	-1.2	0.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.2	89.7	91.1	-0.5	-1.9
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		109.6	110.3	110.5	-0.7	-0.9
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		82.4	83.3	85.7	-0.9	-3.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		54.4	53.5	55.4	0.9	-1.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.6	37.6	39.2	0.0	-1.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		18.8	19.1	20.7	-0.3	-1.9
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	444.4	448.3	449.0	452.1	-0.7	-3.8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		95.2	94.7	94.1	0.5	1.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		27.6	27.9	29.2	-0.3	-1.6
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		76.2	76.2	79.8	0.0	-3.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.5	42.0	41.6	-0.5	-0.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.9	84.0	84.2	-0.1	-0.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.4	61.2	60.2	0.2	1.2
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.3	10.5	10.5	-0.2	-0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.6	41.9	41.9	-0.3	-0.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.5	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3868.2	3838.4	3802.1	3805.7	36.3	32.7
TRANSPORTATION	152.8	150.9	143.9	151.4	7.0	-0.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.5	105.4	106.0	104.5	-0.6	0.9
COMMUNICATIONS		50.6	50.6	49.6	0.0	1.0
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.8	55.4	54.9	-0.6	-0.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	281.3	282.0	282.5	281.3	-0.5	0.7
RETAIL TRADE	898.1	892.8	895.1	893.1	-2.3	-0.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		123.6	123.1	124.3	0.5	-0.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	293.9	295.7	299.0	296.9	-3.3	-1.2
FINANCE		140.5	142.3	143.4	-1.8	-2.9
INSURANCE		114.3	114.5	112.3	-0.2	2.0
REAL ESTATE		40.9	42.2	41.2	-1.3	-0.3
SERVICES	1425.1	1421.4	1416.0	1392.6	5.4	28.8
BUSINESS SERVICES		208.5	207.3	205.4	1.2	3.1
HEALTH SERVICES		463.6	465.3	452.3	-1.7	11.3
--HOSPITALS		254.4	254.9	245.9	-0.5	8.5
LEGAL SERVICES		41.8	42.3	40.2	-0.5	1.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		146.0	125.3	144.3	20.7	1.7
SOCIAL SERVICES		100.8	100.5	96.9	0.3	3.9
OTHER SERVICES		460.7	475.3	453.5	-14.6	7.2
GOVERNMENT	711.6	690.2	659.6	685.9	30.6	4.3
FEDERAL		140.9	143.7	143.3	-2.8	-2.4
STATE		156.5	145.0	153.9	11.5	2.6
LOCAL		392.8	370.9	388.7	21.9	4.1
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.7	3.7	2.1	3.0	1.6	0.7

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NONFARM JOBS INCREASED IN OCTOBER

Advance preliminary figures from the monthly survey of employer payrolls showed total nonfarm employment up by 18,100 to 5,165,300.

Goods producing industries fared as expected, dropping 9,700 from payrolls which currently total 1,306,800. Among service producing industries, education-related job increases within government and services led to a net rise of 29,800 since September.

NONFARM JOB TOTAL RISES TO RECORD-HIGH SEPTEMBER LEVEL

Non-agricultural jobs in Pennsylvania increased in September to a level of 5,148,900, the largest September total ever posted. September's job gain of 29,600 was well above seasonal expectations, due mainly to a substantial increase in the government sector which was over six times the seasonal norm.

The Department of Labor and Industry's non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Goods-producing industries lost 8,300 jobs in September to total 1,306,800. The September figure represents a decrease of 21,000 from a year ago. Contract construction employment fell 3,600 since August to a level of 249,200, the second highest September total behind last year when construction jobs numbered 252,100. Manufacturing jobs, which normally decline slightly in September, decreased 5,000 from August. Both durable goods (-4,300) and nondurable goods (-700) contributed to the loss.

Service-producing industries recovered from August's decline to reach a total of 3,838,400 jobs. The September job count is 36,300 higher than August's total and 32,700 above last year's mark.

Government led the way among service-producing industries with an increase of 30,600 jobs. Within the government sector, local government payrolls gained 21,900 as a result of schools reopening and an early end to Summer Youth Programs which prematurely lowered the August job count. State government jobs rose by 11,500 as state schools added student workers to their payrolls. Federal government employment fell 2,800 due largely to layoffs of temporary census workers.

The service industry's all-time September high of 1,421,400 jobs represents an increase of 5,400 jobs since August, slightly below the seasonal norm. Educational services gained 20,700 jobs over the month, reflecting the reopening of private schools.

EMPLOYERS

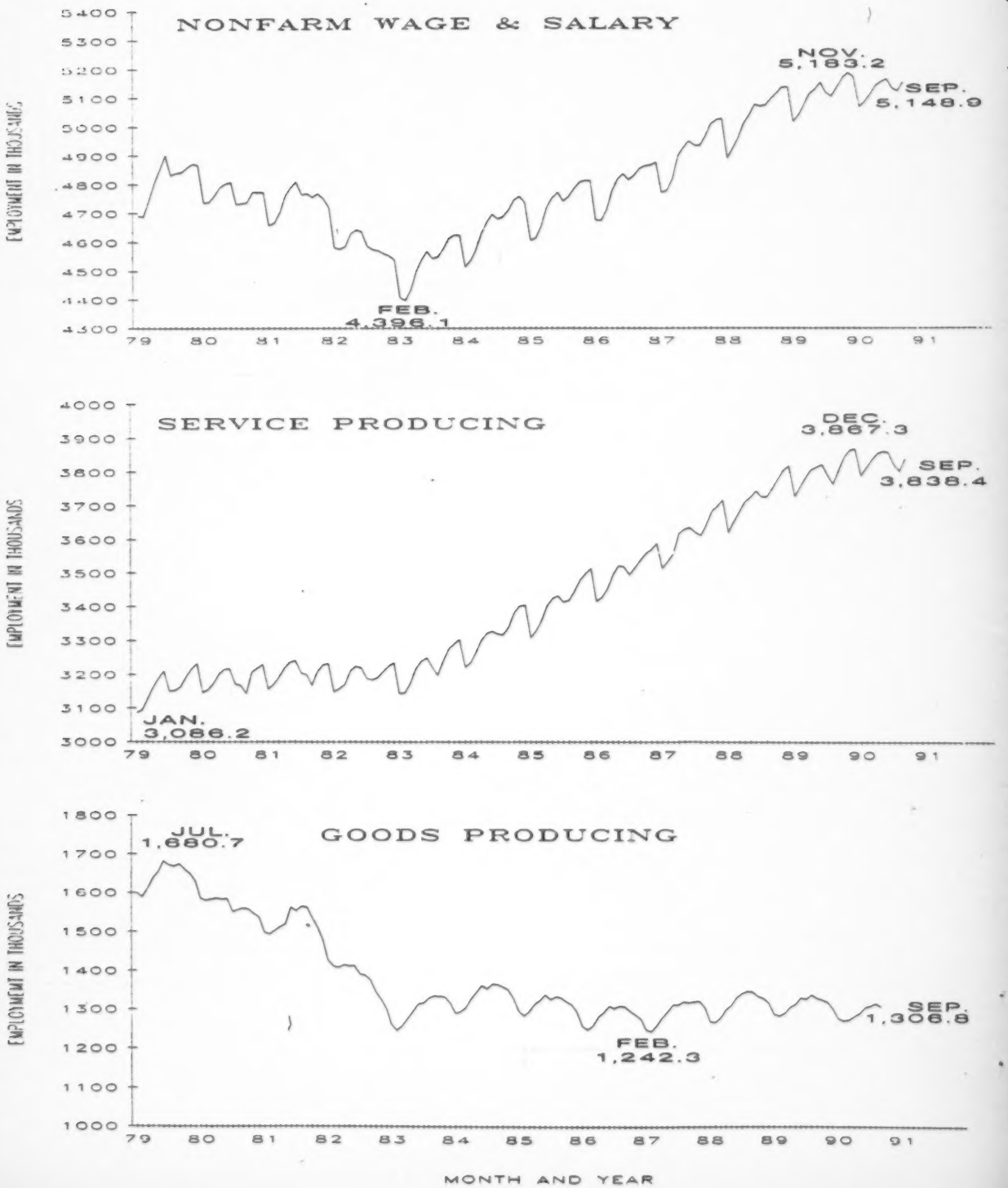
Looking for workers, for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

For a working future, this is the place.

For the Job Center near you call: ·

1-800-622-JOBS

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA



HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEPT. 1990 P/	AUG. 1990	SEPT. 1989	SEPT. 1990 P/	AUG. 1990	SEPT. 1989	SEPT. 1990 P/	AUG. 1990	SEPT. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$744.82	$733.82	$661.78	44.6	44.1	40.8	$16.70	$16.64	$16.22
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	525.92	525.45	512.26	46.5	46.5	47.3	11.31	11.30	10.83
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	457.44	448.92	441.41	41.1	40.7	41.1	11.13	11.03	10.74
DURABLE GOODS	495.60	485.06	479.81	42.0	41.6	42.2	11.80	11.66	11.37
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	370.67	373.58	360.90	39.9	40.3	40.1	9.29	9.27	9.00
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	370.06	374.33	372.53	40.8	41.5	40.1	9.07	9.02	9.29
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	485.41	483.78	477.91	42.1	42.4	42.9	11.53	11.41	11.14
PRIMARY METALS	583.42	569.32	555.97	43.8	43.0	43.3	13.32	13.24	12.84
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	460.37	459.68	456.96	41.7	41.6	42.0	11.04	11.05	10.88
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	525.68	519.29	512.24	42.6	42.6	43.3	12.34	12.19	11.83
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	461.00	449.70	451.73	42.1	41.6	42.1	10.95	10.81	10.73
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	567.12	524.19	545.26	40.8	38.8	42.4	13.90	13.51	12.86
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	464.79	464.62	439.43	40.7	40.9	40.5	11.42	11.36	10.85
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	448.92	436.69	416.85	40.7	40.1	39.4	11.03	10.89	10.58
NONDURABLE GOODS	408.18	402.51	390.06	39.9	39.5	39.6	10.23	10.19	9.85
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	462.04	453.81	446.78	41.7	40.7	41.6	11.08	11.15	10.74
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	279.89	281.80	262.66	40.8	40.9	40.1	6.86	6.89	6.55
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	322.65	319.02	296.45	39.3	39.0	38.6	8.21	8.18	7.68
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	235.90	235.84	228.29	35.0	35.2	34.8	6.74	6.70	6.56
PAPER PRODUCTS	496.06	493.89	491.89	43.4	43.4	43.3	11.43	11.38	11.36
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	465.30	445.44	442.65	39.6	38.4	39.0	11.75	11.60	11.35
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	561.47	563.92	541.80	42.6	42.4	42.0	13.18	13.30	12.90
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	663.15	625.14	627.71	43.4	41.4	43.5	15.28	15.10	14.43
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	424.11	414.50	400.32	42.2	41.7	41.7	10.05	9.94	9.60
LEATHER PRODUCTS	274.00	271.36	278.80	38.7	38.6	40.0	7.08	7.03	6.97
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	601.12	597.79	571.13	41.6	41.6	41.0	14.45	14.37	13.93
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	702.47	683.99	691.31	42.6	42.3	42.7	16.49	16.17	16.19

P/ = Preliminary Data

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AT ALL TIME HIGH

On the strength of a workweek which was the longest since November 1989, production workers in Pennsylvania's factories had their highest average weekly earnings ever in September. At $457.44, average weekly earnings were up $8.52 from August and $7.70 higher than the previous all time high which occurred in July of this year. This increase in earnings was the combined result of an increase of 0.4 of an hour in the average workweek to 41.1 hours and a gain of 10 cents in the average hourly pay to $11.13. The September average weekly earnings were $16.03 more than those of September 1989 as the result of a 39 cent increase in the average hourly rate. The current average workweek is identical to that of last September.

Pennsylvania's average factory workweek remains surprisingly strong at 41.1 hours. This reflects the fact that the economic slowdown, considered a recession by many, that has plagued the service producing sector since early this year has yet to hit the manufacturing sector. Nearly all the economic indicators used to predict a coming recession remain strong for the manufacturing sector. Is it possible that manufacturing will escape the pending recession?

At 39.9 hours, the average workweek for the nondurable goods industries remained strong in September. This workweek was also up 0.4 of an hour from August. Only tobacco products and apparel had shorter workweeks in September than they did in August.

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

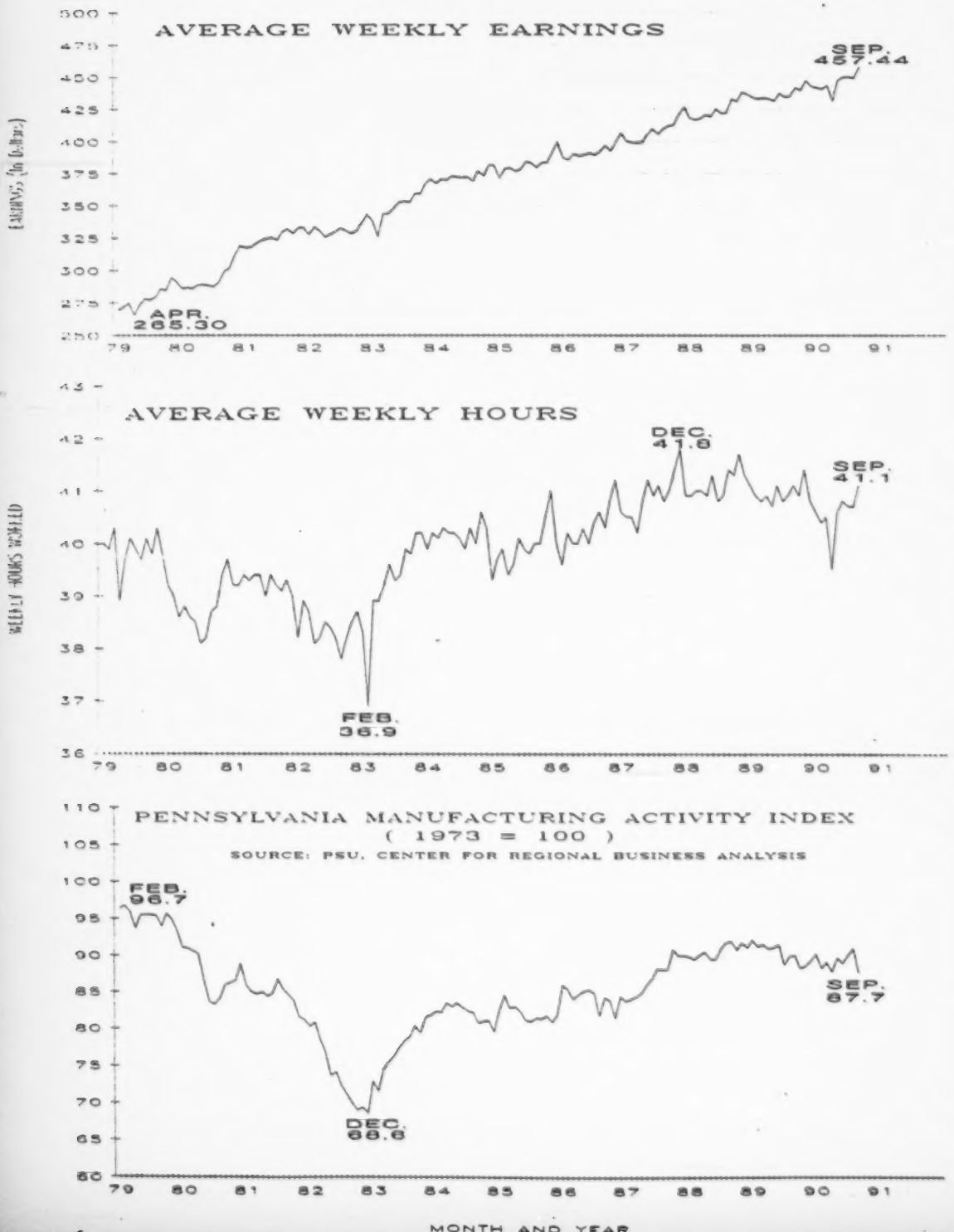


TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	SEPT. 1990	AUG. 1990	SEPT. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM AUG. 90	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	73,926	87,454	65,803	-13,528	8,123
Weeks Claimed	501,331	596,478	421,435	-95,147	79,896
...Average Weekly Volume	125,333	129,669	100,342	-4,336	24,991
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.6%	2.7%	2.1%	-0.1	0.5
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	26,016	31,597	21,032	-5,581	4,984
Final Payments	8,076	10,584	6,827	-2,508	1,249
Weeks Paid	455,140	587,891	385,838	-132,751	69,302
Net Benefit Amount	$78,433,639	$96,182,216	$64,572,574	-$17,748,577	$13,861,066
Average Check Amount	$172.33	$163.61	$167.36	$8.72	$4.97

CLAIMS TOTALS UNDERGO SEASONAL DECLINE

Both the number of initial claims and weeks claimed fell from August to September. These claims totals have dropped for two consecutive months. The September drop in claims was in line with the typical seasonal occurrence. Compared to August, initial claims in September were down by 13,528 or 15 percent and weeks claimed were down by 95,147 or 16 percent. In September, initial claims exceeded the year-ago total by 8,123 or 12 percent and weeks claimed were 79,896 or 19 percent above a year ago. The string of consecutive months that the claims totals topped the level for the same month of the previous year has reached 17 for initial claims and 18 for weeks claimed.

The seasonally adjusted insured unemployment rate slipped to 2.6 percent in September from August's 2.7 percent, but the September rate was the highest for the month since 1986.

The average check amount for September jumped to $172.33, an $8.72 increase from a month ago. The average check amount normally increases by a wide margin from August to September. However, the net benefit amount fell to $78.4 million in September, a $17.7 million decrease from August, because of a 23 percent drop in weeks paid from a month ago. During September, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund was $68.5 million less than disbursements which reduced cash reserves in the Fund from a record $1.8 billion at the end of August to $1.7 billion at the end of September.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

SEPTEMBER 1990

Income	$	5,963,344
Disbursements	$	78,429,386
Cash Reserves	$	1,725,881,784

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHER IN SIXTY-SIX COUNTIES

Sixty-six of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties recorded higher unadjusted unemployment rates in September than they did in August. Only tiny Sullivan County, where the start of the new school year added 100 government jobs, had a lower September unemployment rate. Generally poor performances within the retail trades and the goods producing industries (construction, mining and manufacturing) coupled with the winding down of seasonal jobs to bring about these higher than normal gains in unemployment.

Chester County had the lowest September rate, 3.2 percent. This is not unusual as Chester county almost always has one of the lowest rates in the state. Juniata County, due largely to a generally sluggish overall economy, had the highest rate at 9.3 percent.

Only two counties had lower unemployment rates this September than last. These counties were Cambria, down 0.3 of a percentage point, and Westmoreland, down 0.2 of a percentage point. Cambria county, part of the Johnstown MSA, never made a complete recovery from the last recession and, therefore, does not have a lot of fat to lose in its economy. Westmoreland County is part of the Pittsburgh PMSA which has come on with surprising vigor late in the recent recovery. The unemployment rates in the counties of the Pittsburgh PMSA, with the exception of Fayette County, have been among the lowest in the state during the last several months.

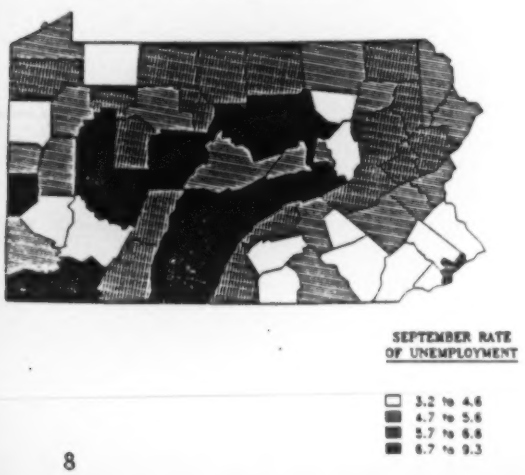


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
SEPTEMBER 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.2	6400
Montgomery	2	3.7	14000
Sullivan	2	3.7	100
Cumberland	4	3.8	4300
Delaware	4	3.8	10800
Lancaster	4	3.8	8500
Adams	7	3.9	1500
Warren	7	3.9	900
Allegheny	9	4.0	26500
Bucks	10	4.1	12000
Lebanon	11	4.4	2900
Columbia	12	4.6	1400
Mercer	12	4.6	2400
Westmoreland	12	4.6	8100
Berks	15	4.7	8400
Lehigh	15	4.7	6900
York	15	4.7	8600
Centre	18	4.9	3300
Erie	18	4.9	6500
Washington	20	5.0	4600
Montour	21	5.1	400
Pike	21	5.1	700
Wayne	21	5.1	1100
Bradford	24	5.2	1600
Butler	24	5.2	3800
Dauphin	24	5.2	7200
Northampton	24	5.2	6100
Lawrence	28	5.3	2500
Union	29	5.4	900
Venango	29	5.4	1300
Wyoming	29	5.4	700
Elk	32	5.5	1000
Franklin	33	5.7	3400
Somerset	34	5.8	1800
Crawford	35	6.0	2400
Potter	35	6.0	500
Lackawanna	37	6.1	6700
Tioga	37	6.1	1200
Carbon	39	6.2	1500
Perry	39	6.2	1400
Susquehanna	39	6.2	1200
Forest	42	6.3	100
Jefferson	42	6.3	1200
McKean	42	6.3	1300
Philadelphia	42	6.3	45800
Monroe	46	6.4	3200
Schuylkill	46	6.4	4700
Cambria	48	6.5	4100
Cameron	49	6.6	200
Luzerne	49	6.6	10600
Blair	51	6.7	4200
Clarion	52	6.8	1200
Fayette	52	6.8	4000
Beaver	54	7.1	4200
Lycoming	55	7.2	4500
Armstrong	56	7.3	2100
Fulton	57	7.4	500
Northumberland	57	7.4	3600
Indiana	59	7.8	2700
Bedford	60	7.9	1700
Clearfield	60	7.9	2700
Greene	60	7.9	1000
Mifflin	63	8.1	1800
Huntingdon	64	8.3	1600
Snyder	65	8.6	1700
Clinton	66	9.0	1400
Juniata	67	9.3	1000

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	SEPTEMBER 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	SEPTEMBER 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	AUGUST 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	AUGUST 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	SEPTEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	SEPTEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	7069.0	5.7	7003.0	5.6	6604.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	319.0	5.5	281.0	4.9	256.0	4.4
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	17.4	5.3	17.3	5.3	14.6	4.5
ALTOONA MSA	4.5	7.3	4.0	6.6	3.6	6.1
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.1	7.1	4.0	6.9	3.7	6.3
ERIE MSA	6.9	5.1	6.5	4.9	6.4	4.9
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	15.4	4.6	14.5	4.3	13.0	3.9
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.8	6.9	7.3
LANCASTER MSA	8.9	4.0	8.6	3.9	6.8	3.1
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	114.9	4.8	104.6	4.3	92.6	3.9
PITTSBURGH PMSA	42.8	4.4	41.0	4.2	41.3	4.2
READING MSA	9.0	5.0	8.9	5.0	6.4	3.6
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	23.7	6.5	22.9	6.3	18.9	5.2
SHARON MSA	2.6	5.0	2.3	4.5	2.1	4.2
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.3	4.9	3.5	5.3	2.5	3.8
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	5.0	8.1	4.4	7.2	3.5	5.9
YORK MSA	10.6	4.8	10.2	4.6	8.3	3.8

* Preliminary data

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES INCREASE IN TWELVE MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

Twelve of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in September than they did in August. Only State College MSA, down 0.4 of a percentage point, had a lower September rate. This was the direct result of the start of the Fall term at Penn State. Two areas, the Allentown-Bethlehem and Reading MSA's had no over-the-month change in their rates. Williamsport, up 0.9 of a percentage point, recorded the largest over-the-month rate increase. The inability of retail trades and manufacturing to perform as well as they normally do at this time of year was the major cause of this rate increase.

All major labor market areas with the exception of the Johnstown MSA had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates this September than in September 1989. Johnstown MSA never completely recovered from the last recession and has very little fat in its economy. Therefore, employment has been more stable in Johnstown than in some of the other labor market areas in the state. Williamsport MSA had the largest over-the-year rate increase. A substantial loss of manufacturing jobs keyed this slide.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 3.2 percent in SDA 21 to a high of 7.1 percent in SDA 05.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
SEPTEMBER 1990 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	134.4	127.9	6.5	4.9
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.7	100.7	6.0	5.6
03	City of Pittsburgh	173.2	165.6	7.6	4.4
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	485.4	466.4	18.9	3.9
05	Beaver	58.2	54.1	4.2	7.1
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	136.7	128.1	8.6	6.3
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	232.6	220.6	12.1	5.2
08	Greene, Washington	105.8	100.2	5.6	5.3
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	102.0	95.2	6.8	6.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	203.1	189.3	13.8	6.8
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.7	221.6	15.1	6.4
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	85.3	80.5	4.8	5.6
14	Lackawanna	109.9	103.3	6.7	6.1
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	109.6	103.0	6.5	5.9
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	234.4	219.2	15.3	6.5
17	Philadelphia	725.5	679.6	45.8	6.3
18	Bucks	295.3	283.3	12.0	4.1
19	Montgomery	383.9	369.9	14.0	3.7
20	Delaware	287.2	276.4	10.8	3.8
21	Chester	197.7	191.3	6.4	3.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	263.0	250.1	13.0	4.9
23	Berks	178.8	170.4	8.4	4.7
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	350.0	333.2	16.7	4.8
25	Lancaster	223.1	214.6	8.5	3.8
26	York	182.2	173.5	8.6	4.7
27	Adams, Franklin	98.9	94.0	4.9	5.0
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.7	95.8	5.0	4.9
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.3	53.3	4.0	7.0
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5858.0	5561.0	297.0	5.1

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.